



this half christianized people the blessings of salvation—who are to give them the Bible—who are to establish Sunday Schools among them?—Rev. J. C. Brigham.

## LIFE AN EXPENDITURE.

"The Christian Offering," published by Messrs. Lincoln & Edwards, contains a portrait of Rev. JOHN FOSTER, the Essayist, with Notes of a Lecture by that original and instructive author. The following characteristic and impressive illustration is appropriate to the closing year:

Life, in the case of a being that should be certainly immortal, might be considered as an absolute possession; but, with us, life is an expenditure. We have it but as continually losing it. We have no use of it but as it is continually wasting. Suppose a man confined in some fortress, under the doom to stay there till his death, and suppose there is there for his use a dark reservoir of water, to which it is certain none can ever be added. He knows, suppose, that the quantity is not very great; he cannot penetrate to ascertain how much, but it may be very little. He has drawn from it, by means of a fountain, a great while already, and draws from it every day; but how would he feel, each time of drawing, and each time of thinking of it? Not as if he had a perennial spring to go to; not, "I have a reservoir; I may be at my ease." No; but "I had water yesterday, I have water to day; but my having had it, and my having it to day, is the very cause that I shall not have it on some day that is approaching; and, at the same time, I am compelled to this fatal expenditure."

## REVIVALS.

St. Johnsbury North, Vt.—Rev. Wm. Holmes, in a letter to the Editors of the Chronicle, dated St. Johnsbury, Dec. 8, 1831, says:

"A year ago, God in his Providence called me to labor in this part of his heritage. The church had experienced a long and dreary night. Not a meeting was held on the Sabbath, or at any other time. The sanctuary, the conference room and prayer meeting were entirely vacated. The expectation had become general, that the church would soon become extinct. Under these circumstances I commenced my labors. Soon Christian friends from all quarters, and of all religions, not only the church would be become annihilated, but their children, their neighbors and friends, would go down to eternal death. In earnest, and it is believed, in humility, they raised their supplicating voices, for the descent of the Spirit. The silence which had for a long time reigned in the conference room was now broken, prayer meetings were appointed and fully attended, and the sanctuary was solemn as eternity. Soon the inquiry was heard, 'What must I do to be saved?' The excitement became more extensive. Cases of hopeful conversion occurred daily. The Lord has wonderfully displayed his favor to us. In answer to prayer, the Holy Spirit came down and rested on us. We have visited and directed sinners to Christ. God passed by in a small voice, but the effect was most wonderful and glorious. Such a scene I never witnessed before. Scarcely a house could be visited in the neighborhood where the work commenced but some were rejoicing, or agonizing with the greatest solicitude. Whole families now exhibit evidence of piety, who formerly, like Gallo, cared for none of these things. From this neighborhood the work has spread into various parts of the town. In this parish, between 10 and 50 have been converted. The prospects of the church are entirely changed. Thirty-two have been added, and it is expected to be 100 before the year is out. During the last season, they have purchased a Meetinghouse, and are enjoying the regular means of grace. We have recently had a protracted meeting. Its result was favorable. Praise ye the Lord for His mighty acts."

Manchester.—Extracts of a letter from the Rev. J. Anderson to the Editors of the Chronicle, dated Dec. 8, 1831.

In the latter part of the month of May, the question was proposed, respecting the expediency of calling a protracted meeting. This subject was kept before the mind of the church members for several weeks, and the interest of the meeting was correspondingly great. In the month of June, a meeting, attended with very manifest exhibitions of divine power, was held in an adjoining town (Dartet). Many of the members of this church and congregation attended that meeting, and received salutary and permanent impressions.

The meeting in this place commenced on the 12th of July. The Holy Ghost was evidently present. An uncommon spirit of prayer prevailed. As might be expected, sinners soon began to manifest concern for their souls. Being in the course of the meeting, to repair to the Court House for the purpose of religious conversation and prayer, the church was thoroughly crowded, and the time was spent in appropriate addresses and prayer. The meeting continued till Sabbath evening, when about fifty professed to have passed from death unto life.

The week following was one of singular interest. The impressions that sinners had received at the meeting followed them to their homes, to their fields, and their mountains. The word of God was found to be quick and powerful; and the sinner found no relief but in submission. The number of those who have been hopefully converted in this town since the last spring, exceeds a hundred. Of those who have been accustomed to worship in the Congregational society, more than seventy have expressed a hope of salvation through faith.

The spirit of union seemed to fill the church, and the moral work rapidly declined. These facts are not recorded to cast any reflection upon those who have been influenced by a sense of duty, in adopting the measures they have pursued; but they are recorded as facts which speak for themselves, and which should be duly considered by all those who profess a desire that the kingdom of Christ may prosper.

On the first Sabbath in Nov., 66 were added to the Congregational church.

Since the recent communion, a great majority of the congregation, including the Sabbath School, have formed themselves into voluntary associations for the study of the word of God. This is done at the intermission, and presents one of the finest features of the reformation. Many of the recent converts, having been surprised at the discovery of their ignorance of the word of God, are now desirous of their ignorance of the word of God, are now

receiving the late meeting, and are now sharing in the blessing. A spirit of solemnity begins to prevail in a wider circle, and who can tell what mercies may yet be in store for these and other churches in that city. In Albany the protracted season of worship in Mr. Kirk's congregation had not drawn to a close when our correspondent's letter was dated: and though the meetings had been continued more than a week, they were kept up with increasing interest. They were more and more crowded and solemn. The power of the Lord was manifested. Large numbers were seen on the streets and in the piazza. The meeting was believed, had turned to the Lord. Individuals attended more or less from several of the other churches: and the latter in their turn, it is expected, will hold similar meetings.—W. Rec.

Franklin Co. Mass.—A letter to the Editor of the Ch. Watchman, dated Dec. 13, 1831, says—"Most of the churches of our denomination in Franklin Co. have seasons of refreshing during the past year. There has been a spirit of inquiry seems to pervade the natives of the wilderness; and the number who have applied for instruction the last summer, exceeds by three times the number for any previous season. [W. Rec.

Mackinaw.—We have received an interesting letter from a member of the mission family at Mackinaw. A spirit of inquiry seems to pervade the natives of the wilderness; and the number who have applied for instruction the last summer, exceeds by three times the number for any previous season.

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## BOSTON RECORDER.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1831.

## REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

The following table gives a comparative view of the number of revivals of religion in the several states, mentioned in the Boston Recorder, for the last three years. All that occur, or even all of which account have been published are noticed in this paper; and our list for this year, owing to the very great number of churches that have been blessed, is probably less complete than those of 1829 and 1830.

STATES.	1829	1830	1831
Maine	5	14	28
New Hampshire	1	21	44
Vermont	1	38	54
Massachusetts	9	18	116
Rhode Island	1	—	6
Connecticut	5	11	96
New York	14	55	204
New Jersey	3	5	10
Pennsylvania	2	4	13
Delaware	—	—	4
Maryland	—	—	1
District of Columbia	1	—	1
Virginia	—	6	36
North Carolina	—	4	9
South Carolina	5	3	21
Georgia	—	2	5
Ohio	4	12	35
Indiana	1	2	2
Illinoian	—	—	1
Kentucky	2	1	3
Tennessee	—	4	1
Missouri	—	—	1
Michigan	1	—	2
Mississippi	—	1	—
Alabama	—	—	2
	55	203	693

The above exhibits the most prominent feature in the religious history of the year: and we cannot close the labors of this volume more appropriately than by commanding it to the closet meditation of all who pray for the extension of Christ's kingdom.

"Preserve, O Lord! within our hearts, The memory of thy favor! That else insensibly departs, And loses its sweet savor!"

Lodge it within us!—as the power of light Lives inexhaustibly in precious gems, Fixed on the front of Eastern diadems, So shine our thankfulness forever bright! What offering, what transcendental monument Shall our sincerity to Thee present?

—Not work of hands; but trophies that may reach To highest Heaven—the labor of the soul:

That builds, as thy unerring precept teacheth, Upon the inward victories of each, The hope of lasting glory for the whole."

But let us not forget who giveth us these inward victories. A revival of religion is continued only in the same spirit with which it commenced—and that is a heart-felt belief in Hosea xiii. 9—*Thou hast destroyed thyself—In Me is thy help.*

Just so soon as we begin to put our TRUST in human power, in any form of human activity, or in any success with which human efforts have been crowned, our religious prosperity is at an end.

## TYERMAN AND BENNETT'S JOURNAL.

[Continued from page 202.]

Tattooing is one of the thousand devices that have been resorted to, to enhance personal beauty—being of the same character as compressing the feet and chest, boring the nose, and ears for the sake of appending jewels or shark's teeth, and the like. Among the Tahitians no two are marked alike. The variety, regularity, and beauty of the figures and devices formed upon them, are represented as very striking. The tattooing is not often seen on the face, but on the chest, arms, loins, legs, and hands of the men; and on the same parts of the women, though with more special and curious attention to the ankles and feet. The rank of the individual might frequently be guessed by the quantity and character of these delineations. The fashion is now gone by, although attempts have been made now and then to revive it. In some cases the passion for such finery was found so strong as to lead individuals to brave the penalty of the law, which was hard labor on some public work—and the indulgence was finally suppressed by an order that the parts tattooed in violation of law should be scarified, so as to induce deformity instead of beauty. The following account is given of the tattooing process.

Tattooing was exercised by professional artists, who travelled about the country for employment, and obtained ample recompence from their customers, in logs, cloth, fruit, and whatever else they wanted. The operation was generally performed at the age of twelve or thirteen years. The whole was not accomplished at once, but at different times, the patient was able to bear the pain and inflammation that followed every stage of the process. The instruments used were flat bits of hard bone, 1/8 inch in length, and of different widths, from an eighth to a quarter of an inch.

One edge of each piece was cut into fine, close spikes, like a very sharp rasp. The instrument was then inserted into a stick one inch long, at the head of a rake is attached to the handle. This being held between the forefinger and thumb gently with a piece of wood, held in like manner in his other hand, inflicted as many punctures in the skin as there were points in the instrument. The coloring matter was introduced with the strokes, the teeth of the rony tool being each time dipped into a pot of soot, and mixed with water to the consistency of cream. This coloring, in the olive skin of the natives, becomes an indelible dark blue; and where the tattooing has been well executed, it will last for a long time, and is not easily effaced.

It is remarkable that though the parts which bear these impressions are liable to be affected with blisters and scars, like the rest of the body, yet when the wounds are healed, the figures reappear on the sound skin, though sometimes a little distorted. pp. 93-4.

The Tahitians are often spoken of as indolent; but our travellers say unjustly, so far as their present habits are concerned. They are very early risers, and do not sleep in the morning, and was attended with the divine blessing. The Tahitian's work has been gradually and silently progressing. We do not consider it expedient to state how many give evidence of a recent change, but the number is considerable, and great all think considered. We feel that the Lord has done great things for us. "where we are glad." Yet the mass of the people remain, and they were, secure in sin; abusers of the goodness and long suffering of God. A few of the young converts are Sabbath School scholars, and nearly half of the whole are males. Only 16 have united with the church, and 9 of this number had been hoping that they were Christians from 4 to 40 years.

The cause of temperance here has taken a strong hold. All our merchants have, sometime since, discontinued the sale of ardent spirits, and have put their names to the Temperance list.

Albany and Troy.—The religious aspect of things in these cities, we understand, is still improving. Great solemnity now prevails in Mr. Beman's congregation. Since the protracted meeting, there are many inquirers and frequent cases of conversion. Many of the Baptist society, with their pastor in that place, participated in the exer-

cises of the late meeting, and are now sharing in the blessing. A spirit of solemnity begins to prevail in a wider circle, and who can tell what mercies may yet be in store for these and other churches in that city.

In Albany the protracted season of worship in Mr. Kirk's congregation had not drawn to a close when our correspondent's letter was dated: and though the meetings had been continued more than a week, they were kept up with increasing interest. They were more and more crowded and solemn. The power of the Lord was manifested. Large numbers were seen on the streets and in the piazza. The meeting was believed, had turned to the Lord. Individuals attended more or less from several of the other churches: and the latter in their turn, it is expected, will hold similar meetings.—W. Rec.

employed in honest and profitable labor, or in individual and social improvement.

During their visit is the island of Huahine, the deputation witnessed a transaction of singular religious interest and moral dignity. These islanders, it seems, find no difficulty in understanding the missionary character of the Gospel: and accordingly, having embraced it themselves, they are at once aware of the duty of efforts to extend its blessings to others, and "the love of Christ constraineth" them to action. In this spirit it had been determined by the church of Huahine to send some of their number with the good news of salvation to the Marquesas Islands, distant about one thousand miles. To set apart two suitable men for this service, about 1200 individuals assembled in the great chapel. Hautia, regent of the island, was called to the choir; and after devotional exercises, the nature, the importance, and the difficulties of the undertaking, were fully explained. Of that what followed we must quote, with little abridgment, the account given in the Journal.

Our late travelling companion, Anna, a principal chief, formerly a leader among the Areois, and a priest of Hifo, the god of thieves, stood up in the midst of the meeting. His lofty stature and commanding presence, the sanctity of his regenerated character, and above all (so far as the eye was concerned), his countenance, beaming with benignity and intelligence, filled every bosom with emotions of awe, delight, and awe.

He spoke with an air of commanding authority, and with an air of commanding gravity, and the audience

listened with great interest.

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STATES.

1829 1830 1831

Maine 5 14 28

New Hampshire 1 21 44

Vermont 1 38 54

Massachusetts 9 18 116

Rhode Island 1 — 6

Connecticut 5 11 96

New York 14 55 204

New Jersey 3 5 10

Pennsylvania 2 4 13

Delaware — — 4

Maryland — — 1

District of Columbia 1 — — 1

Virginia — 6 36

North Carolina — 4 9

South Carolina 5 3 21

Georgia — 2 5

Ohio 4 12 35

Indiana 1 2 2

Illinoian — — 1

Kentucky 2 1 3

Tennessee — 4 1

Missouri — — 1

Michigan 1 — 2

Mississippi — — 2

Alabama — — 2

55 203 693

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## BOSTON RECORDER.

authorities in India, and proclamation of the independence of which He has, has descended, to require of personal consequences, and to disperse, and to disregard.

multiply with the steady, the South Sea, which numbers Providence, inviolate, and directing by multitudes with gladness exertions that the people in full detail, and in a form fitted to excite the attention which it so well deserves." Such language would not have been used without good reason.

**American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.**—We understand that the Rev. Dr. CORNELIUS has signified his acceptance of the office of Corresponding Secretary, and will enter on its duties as soon as his other engagements will permit.

**The Indian Missions.**—In accordance with a Resolution of the American Board, a Memorial was sent, some weeks since, to the President of the United States, claiming from him protection for the Missionaries among the Indians. An answer has been received, refusing that protection. Particulars in our next.

**The ship Averick,** on board of which the Missionaries sailed from New Bedford, was spoken six days out. All well, and no accident.

## THE IMPRISONED MISSIONARIES.

The following resolution, adopted by the Presbytery of East Tennessee, at its last session, indicates the tone of public sentiment in that region. The gentleman by whom it was communicated to the family of Mr. Worcester says: "Could the voice of the majority, even in Tennessee, be heard, I verily believe that the Cherokee and their missionaries would soon receive that protection which they ask. I am more than ever encouraged in the belief, that there is a redeeming spirit in this Christian republic, which will soon put a stop to such me sires of oppression." The resolution is as follows:

Whereas the Rev. Samuel A. Worcester, a member of this Presbytery and a missionary in that part of the Cherokee Nation included in the chartered limits of Georgia, has been arrested and sentenced to four years hard labor in the penitentiary, for remaining within the aforesaid chartered limits without taking the oath of allegiance to the State of Georgia;

**Therefore resolved**—That we as a Presbytery sympathize with our brother and his family, in all their afflictions; and will unite our ardent prayers that God's grace may sustain and comfort them under all their trials; that they may exhibit the spirit of the gospel, and that our dear brother may soon be liberated, and again permitted to labor in the vineyard of Christ.

**Holidays in the Galician Church.**—By a late order of the French Government, the religious festivals have been diminished to four in the year: namely Christmas, the Ascension of Christ, the Assumption of the Virgin, and the day of All Saints.

**Sunday Schools in Illinois and Kentucky.**—In the nine upper counties in the former are fifty-four Sabbath Schools, all brought into operation within a very few months past. About 225 new schools have been organized in Kentucky since last fall, in addition to about 100 that existed before.

**A New Way to do Good.**—At a Four-Days Meeting recently held by the Methodist Society at Salem, N. H., the exercises on the first were commenced by delivering addresses on Temperance. A constitution was then presented, and a Temperance Society, on the principle of entire abstinence, was formed on the spot.

In the afternoon of the same day, the sessions of the Missionary, Bible, Tract, and Sabbath School enterprises were presented to the people, and a society, conjointly to promote all these benevolent objects, was formed.

[N. E. Christian Herald.]

## AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The regular Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Directors will be held on Wednesday, the eleventh day of January, 1832, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Rooms of the Society, No. 52 Washington-Street, Boston, opposite the Booksellers of Cram & Brewster. An Examining Committee of the Board will stand at the same place, on Tuesday, P. M., the day preceding, at 3 o'clock, to examine Candidates applying for the patronage of the Society. By order of the Board.

**NOTICE.**—A Series of Religious Meetings, to be continued to the close of the week, will commence in the Union Church, Essex-Street, This Afternoon, at a quarter before 3 o'clock, and at a quarter before 3, and at 7 P. M. Prayer Meetings one hour before each service. Members of other Churches and Congregations are invited to attend.

[BOSTON LYCEUM.—Dr. JOHN WARE will Lecture before the Lyceum This Evening, (Wednesday) in the Lecture Room of the Temple, at 7 o'clock.

## SECULAR SUMMARY.

## FOREIGN.

**The New Islands in the Mediterranean.**—A Paris paper says, the Isle of Sciccia, alias Graham's Island, (the newly formed volcanic island in the Mediterranean,) is at present an object of warm discussion between the Government of Naples and England.

**Marriage of Priests.**—The tribunal of Issoudun (France) has given a decision on the much vexed question of the validity of the priesthood. Its decision was in favor of the legality of such marriage. Of course this cannot affect the laws of the church, as it is a church, but it involves a great principle, since, prior to the Revolution, the marriage of a priest was contrary to the laws of France.

**Brazil.**—The Globe contains an extract of a letter from Master Constantine Becker, Kemmer, commanding the United States sloop-of-war Vandalia, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Lynn Haven Bay, Dec. 15, 1831, which says:—The whole of Brazil is in a state of tumult, and continual eruptions, &c. may be expected to occur, particularly among the soldiers, who are no doubt instigated by persons of higher rank. This is made more apparent by the circumstance of their never molesting the foreigners who reside in the country, or indeed any one except the "old Portuguese" as they are termed. They are particularly obnoxious to the Brazilian, whose aim obviously is, to drive them from the country.

## CONGRESS.

MONDAY, DEC. 12. The Vice President took the chair as President of the Senate.

In the House of Representatives the following Committees were announced:

**Committee of Elections.**—Messrs. Claiborne, Randolph, Hollard, Griffin, Bethune, Collier, and Arndt.

**Committee of Manufactures.**—Mr. Daffin, Verplanck, Ingersoll, Gilmer, Alexander, Wilde, and Gaither.

**Committee of War.**—Messrs. Arrowsmith, Blair, Sutherland, Lamar, Newton, Davis of Mass., and Jarvis.

**Claims.**—Messrs. Whittlesey, Ohio, Barber of Conn., M'Intire, Paton, Birie, Hogan, and Recher.

**Foreign Affairs.**—Messrs. Arrowsmith, Everett of Mass., Taylor, Folk, Crawford, and Warren.

**Military Affairs.**—Messrs. Drayton, Ware, Blair of S. C., Mitchell of Md., Speight, Adair, and Ward.

**Navy Affairs.**—Messrs. Hoffman, Carson, White of N. Y., Anderson, Branch, Milligan, and Wastrough.

**Manufactures.**—Messrs. Adams, Lewis, Condict, Findlay, Howard, Duran, Worcester, and W. H. of Va.

**Armenian Affairs.**—Messrs. Root, Jenifer, McCay of Va., Smith of N. Y., and Thompson.

**Judiciary.**—Messrs. Davis of S. C., Ellsworth, Daniel, White of La., Foster, Gordon, and Beardsley.

**Sumter of Columbia.**—Messrs. Dodge, Washington, Sumter, Armstrong, Thomas of Md., McCay of Pa., and Chinn.

**Post Office and Post Roads.**—Messrs. Johnson of Ky., Conner, Russell, Pease, Jewett, Johnson of Va., and New-

man.

**Private Land Claims.**—Messrs. Johnson of Tenn., Coke, Strawberry, Mardis, Marshall, Carr of Indiana, and Bullard.

**Public Lands.**—Messrs. Wickliffe, Duncan, Hunt, Irvin, Cay, Bon, and Plummer.

**Revolutionary Clauses.**—Messrs. Muhlenburg, Nuckles, Bon, and Crane, Bates of Mass., Hammer, and Standifer.

**Revolutionary Pensioners.**—Messrs. Hubbard, Isaacs, Mitchell of S. C., Denby, Pendleton, Doubleday, and Kavanaugh.

**Invalid Pensions.**—Messrs. Burgess, Ford, Evans of Maine, Reed of N. Y., Appleton, Lansing, and Southard.

**Public Expenditures.**—Messrs. Hall of N. C., Davenport, Lyon, Thompson of Ohio, Coulter, Pierson, and Henn.

**Territories.**—Messrs. Kerr of Md., Coggin, W. B., and Standiford, Williams of N. C., Huntington, Allen of Ky., and Rose.

**Accomts.**—Messrs. Allen of Va., Bard and Bergen.

**Revival and Unfinished Business.**—Messrs. Reed of Mass., Kenyon, and Soule.

**Expenditures in the Treasury Department.**—Messrs. Ste-  
phen, Wadsworth, and Fitzgerald.

**Expenditures in the War Department.**—Messrs. A. H. Shepard, Mann, and Feltier.

**Expenditures in the State Department.**—Messrs. Lent, Evans of Pa., and McKay.

**Expenditures in the Post Office.**—Messrs. Young, Spence, and Tracy.

**Expenditures in the Navy Department.**—Messrs. Maxwell, Hall of Tenn., and Harper.

Philadelphia, as a Senator in Congress, in place of Mr. Barnard, who lately resigned his seat.

**Members of Congress.**—It is rather remarkable that

there are now in Congress a President of the United States, two or three heads of departments, and some half a dozen Governors. They appear quite easy in their places, as if they were not conscious at all of having descended.

**Census.**—It appears from the statistics communicated to Congress by the President, that the number of Whites in the United States is 20,160,629; of free blacks 319,467.—Total population, 12,826,154. Of one hundred years and upwards there are 274 white males, 234 white females; male slaves 718, female slaves 668; free blacks, males, 268, females, 364.

**The Anti-Tariff Association in South Carolina** has ordered 10,000 copies of a *Tract* to be printed every month at Columbia, and 10,000 copies of some other *Tract* to be printed every month at Charleston—and has ordered 10,000 copies of an *Address* to the People to be printed.

TUESDAY, Dec. 13. In the Senate, Mr. Sibley presented the petition of Thomas L. Winthrop and others, praying for indemnification for land relinquished to the United States, and also the petition of the inhabitants of Marblehead for a light house.

In the House of Representatives, Rev. Mr. Post was elected Chaplain. Mr. Everett of Mass. introduced a petition praying for the settlement of the Oregon Territory. Mr. Ellsworth presented the memorial of several citizens of Connecticut, interested in the claims for spoliation by French cruisers prior to 1800.

The following additional Committees were announced:

**Committee of Representatives under Fifth Census.**—Messrs. Polk, Thomas of Mass., Thomson of Ohio, King of Pa., Thomas of Long Island, Barstow of N. Y., Bucher of Pa., Internal Improvement.

**System of Colonization.**—Messrs. Mercer of Va., Blair of Ohio, McCarty of Indiana.

**Patents.**—Messrs. Taylor of N. Y., Choate of Mass., Corwin of Ohio, Potts of Pa., Wilkin of N. Y., Silas Condit of N. J., Banks of Pa., and for Defense.

**Committee of Manufactures.**—Messrs. Johnson of Ky., Cooper of N. J., Cannon of Ohio, Board of N. Y., Cooke of Ohio, De-

part of Pa., Whittlesey of N. Y., Woodward of N. C., and of N. Y.

**Militia.**—Messrs. Biringer of N. C., Adair of King of Pa., Weeks of N. H., N. H., Dearborn of Mass., and of Vt.

**Electoral Commission.**—Messrs. McFadden of N. Y., Hughes of Ga., White of N. Y., Davenport of Va., Grenfell of Mass., William B. Shepard of N. C., Babcock of N. Y., and of Vt.

**Libraries.**—Messrs. Everett of Mass., Verplanck of N. Y., Wayne of Ga.

Wednesday, Dec. 14. In the House of Representatives, the Speaker laid before the House the following petition:

**Freemasonry.**—A Memorial addressed to the Legislature protesting against the right of emancipated, or as they are usually called, free negroes to vote for members of the General Assembly, and praying for the adoption of a resolution declaratory of the true meaning of the term *Freeman*, as used in the Constitution, has been prepared, agreed to by a resolution adopted by the House of Representatives.

**The Slave Insurrection.**—Among the petitions recently presented to the Legislature of Virginia, was one from Levi Waller, for compensation for two blacks unlawfully put to death, without trial, in the late insurrection; another from Peter Edwards, for compensation for three blacks, similarly killed—and another from Richard Porter for two slaves, similarly destroyed.

**Colonization from Virginia.**—A proposition is before the Legislature of Virginia to appropriate \$180,000 expected to be received from the U. S. (in compensation for a claim) to defray the expense of removing free blacks from the State.—A call has been made for a copy of a correspondence between the Governor of Virginia and President Jefferson, respecting the purchase of land out of the State, to remove the free colored persons to.

**Schools in New York.**—It appears from the annual report of the Commissioners of the School money for the city and the county of New York, for the past year, that there has been distributed the sum of \$36,162 towards defraying the expenses of educating 5,735 children, 4,503 of whom were attached to the Public School Society, the whole expense of the Post Office Department being \$15,000.

**New Haven City Bank.**—The stock of this Bank amounting to \$500,000, is now taken up. This secures the means of extending the Hampshire and Connecticut Canal to Connecticut River.—*Herald*.

**Western Reserve School Lands.**—The Sale at Millersburg, closed on the 26th ult. The amount of sales already effected, is more than \$120,000, while the appraised value of the whole was only \$112,000. Should the whole be disposed of at the same rate, the entire amount would exceed \$150,000.

**New Haven City Bank.**—The stock of this Bank amounting to \$500,000, is now taken up. This secures the means of extending the Hampshire and Connecticut Canal to Connecticut River.

**Colonization.**—It appears from the returns made to the Legislature of Virginia, that there are 360,682 sheep and 10,000 hogs.

**Woburn.**—In Woburn, Mass., a widow of 71 years, Mrs. Lydia Abbott, 20.

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**Woburn.**—In Woburn, Mass., a widow

